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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

February 19, 1919, Temperature 58.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 79

February 19, 1918, Temperature 50.

No. 17,392.

號九十月二年九十百九千零英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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Steam and Motor Vessels.  
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A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE  
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Hongkong Dispensary.

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### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

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STRAND 1" to 15"  
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

## DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANS AND THE ARMISTICE.

London, Feb. 17.  
From Weimar it is reported that while instructing Herr Erzberger to sign the Armistice, the German Government issued a statement complaining of its terms, especially those involving the evacuation of important places in favour of the Poles, against whose encroachments "we must be authorized to defend ourselves." Regarding the carrying out of the terms hitherto unfulfilled, the statement assumes that Germany won't be obliged to carry out conditions which are incompatible with President Wilson's principles.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

Singapore, Feb. 19.  
The silver market is quiet.

### ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Hongkong motorists will be pleased at the alterations now in progress at the corner of Garden Road. The object of these, so the "China Mail" learns from the Hon. the Director of Public Works, is to provide a connecting link between Kennedy Road and Upper Albert Road. The former at present is open to motor cars only as far as the Peak Tramway bridge; but it is intended in the near future to so open out Kennedy Road that it will be suitable for motor cars which will be allowed to travel on it.

### TOO SENSITIVE.

Because her friends jeered at her for consenting to be engaged to a clerk employed at a local company's office, a Chinese woman was miserable and attempted to do away with herself by taking a dose of opium, but was saved by the timely action of her lover. He took her to hospital where she subsequently recovered. This melancholy story was related to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's this morning, and Sergeant Aris, who conducted the case, told his Worship that the woman, who is a respectable person, residing at 21, Stanton Street, had promised not to attempt to commit suicide again. The marriage is to take place. Mr. Lindsell proposed to adjourn the case pending a settlement to be made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as to the affairs between the parties, after which the woman would be discharged.

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The Food Stuffs Commissioner for India has issued the following note:—The Government of India have been in communication with H. M. Government with a view to arranging for the sale to India of Australian wheat, considerable quantities of which are expected to be shortly on passage to Europe. The Royal Commission of Wheat Supplies have now expressed their willingness to sell at cost price any of these cargoes of Australian wheat and the Shipping Controller is willing to supply tonnage at freight rates based on actual cost. His Majesty's Treasury have agreed to this specially low rate of freight in view of the assistance which India has rendered in the past, regarding wheat exports, and on the understanding that the wheat will not be sold at a profit. The Government of India propose to utilise these cargoes of wheat firstly for supplying as far as possible the military wheat requirements and secondly for sale to mills in Calcutta and Bombay, who agree to sell their products at suitable rates. The introduction of Australian wheat for filling the requirements of the army and of mills will thus render available for the needs of the civil population the stocks of wheat in northern India.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

According to a Canton newspaper, the Yueh-Han Railway Company will hold a stockholders' meeting on February 20 to discuss whether or not the company should turn the management over to a syndicate who would guarantee certain profit to the stockholders.

According to an unofficial report for the year 1918, the journal adds, the Yueh-Han Railway Company received about \$3,000,000 only, much below that of 1917. The receipts did not pay the expenditure. The company made no profit, the last two years, because of the civil war in the South which interfered with trade.

## JANUARY RUBBER RETURNS.

Ayer Hitam—33,315 lbs.  
Bahrul Selangor—12,000 lbs.  
Beverlac—15,453 lbs.  
Blackwater—15,229 lbs.  
Bukit Choh—36,000 lbs.  
Bukit Selangor—31,148 lbs.  
Cinta—14,903 lbs.  
Dusun Durian—61,538 lbs.  
Jeram—23,843 lbs.  
Kapar Peta—77,175 lbs.  
Langat River—38,682 lbs.  
Pilmor—40,440 lbs.  
Rosetale—17,350 lbs.  
Selatong—20,193 lbs.  
Sengat—40,650 lbs.  
Seremban—80,158 lbs.  
Sungei Choh—47,297 lbs.  
Sungei Kapar—60,100 lbs.  
Ulu Rantau—25,991 lbs.  
Consolidated Malay—89,426 lbs.  
Chuala (Selangor)—22,000 lbs.  
F.M.S. Rubber—36,300 lbs.  
Johore Rubber Lands—104,000 lbs.  
Jelebu Syndicate—23,174 lbs.  
Mambau (F.M.S.)—39,293 lbs.  
Sungei Salak—38,240 lbs.  
Segamat—34,000 lbs.  
Sepang Valley—23,000 lbs.  
Tangga Batu—12,809 lbs.  
Thiridmile (F.M.S.)—30,100 lbs.  
Anglo-Malay—136,366 lbs.  
London Asiatic—132,293 lbs.  
Selaba—58,015 lbs.  
Sungkat-Chumor—36,000 lbs.  
R.F.J.—38,856 lbs.  
R. C. Malay—29,732 lbs.  
North Latis—23,011 lbs.  
Tebolang—29,057 lbs.  
Sungei Chinch—32,970 lbs.  
Broome—15,080 lbs.  
H. Streams—22,000 lbs.  
Kuala Kubu—15,084 lbs.  
Lumut—97,500 lbs.  
Perak R. Plan—41,234 lbs.  
Selangor R. Co.—72,324 lbs.  
Raub—10,252 lbs.  
Fataling—63,068 lbs.  
Golden Hope—26,509 lbs.  
Bikam—27,500 lbs.  
Seaport—42,690 lbs.  
Tangah—28,532 lbs.  
S. Dangar—18,368 lbs.  
Victoria—52,000 lbs.  
A. Industries—10,847 lbs.  
S. Langkat—16,000 lbs.  
Ephat—21,513 lbs.  
Karak—18,369 lbs.  
S. Sayong—12,221 lbs.  
Ribut—30,396 lbs.  
S. Krieh—33,013 lbs.  
Standard R. Co.—26,954 lbs.  
Emerald—67,477 lbs.  
Singapore Para—41,040 lbs.  
Bukit Timah—13,580 lbs.  
Changkat Serdang—15,961 lbs.  
Haytor—10,524 lbs.  
Kelemak—15,500 lbs.  
Mergui—18,472 lbs.  
Pulau Bulang—33,000 lbs.  
Tapih—32,308 lbs.  
Ulu Pandan—11,552 lbs.  
F.M.S. Rubber—206,000 lbs.  
K. L. Rubber—172,000 lbs.  
Tanjong Malim—136,000 lbs.  
Kuang Rubber Plantations—42,000 lbs.  
Bungar Estates—36,000 lbs.  
Sedgeley (F.M.S.)—26,000 lbs.  
Yarak—10,803 lbs.  
Kelantan—25,466 lbs.  
Anglo-Johore—21,775 lbs.  
Nordanal—43,368 lbs.  
Rim (Malacca)—43,600 lbs.  
Seletar—13,960 lbs.  
Malakoff—48,000 lbs.  
Banteng (Sel)—36,335 lbs.  
Changkat Salaks—100,000 lbs.  
Cheviot—45,000 lbs.  
Galang Besar—20,247 lbs.  
Hawood Tin and Rubber—35,427 lbs.  
Kamuning (Perak)—63,000 lbs.  
Kimanis—42,500 lbs.  
Kombok—59,000 lbs.  
Labu—82,300 lbs.  
Lingit—168,654 lbs.  
Melville Development Synd.—12,905 lbs.  
Port Dickson-Lukit—60,226 lbs.  
Selangor United—27,644 lbs.  
Sendayan—48,412 lbs.  
United Sui Betong—79,663 lbs.  
United Temiang—74,846 lbs.  
Sungei Buaya—47,500 lbs.  
Kwato—28,547 lbs.  
Ampat (Sumatra)—22,000 lbs.  
Sumatra Canebrake Maatschappij—103,118 lbs.  
Mandai-Tekong (Singapore)—10,217 lbs., six months 57,646 lbs.

### TANGOL RUBBER.

The crop of rubber was 383,154 lbs., compared with a crop for the previous year of 284,674 lbs.; the average price realised, f.o.b., was 1s. 3.68d. per lb., compared with the previous year 2s. 2.19d. per lb.; the total cost of production, including f.o.b. expenses, depreciations, staff commissions, London administration and other charges, is 10.98d. per lb., compared with the previous year's cost of 1s. 14d. per lb. The accounts show a net profit after providing for depreciations, staff commissions and other charges, of £8,305, to which must be added the balance from last year, £4,792; less excess profits tax, London and Java, £7,810; leaving £5,286; and they recommend that this be appropriated as follows:—Pay a dividend of 5 per cent. £3,830; 5 per cent. of ten profits due to directors, as per articles of association, £415; carry forward £1,041.

## HONGKONG RACES.

THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS.

A large crowd gathered to witness the gallops this morning including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. There were some good gallops and it is evident that next week there will be some surprising results. Below are the times taken, unless otherwise stated the gallops were all on the outside course:—

### OLD PONIES.

Daintight, one mile, last three quarters, 87.1; 1.14.1; 1.45.  
Cress, one mile, last three quarters, 88; 1.11.4; 1.43.8.  
Majorm, one mile, 41; 1.18; 1.54; 2.35.1.  
Standard Dabbs, one mile and a quarter, last mile, inside, 85.4; 1.14; 1.49.2; 2.20.4.  
Spotted Sand, one mile and a quarter, 83; 1.53; 1.42.1; 2.16.1; 2.50.1.  
Coronet Dabbs, half a mile, 84.3; 1.53.  
Cattord (Gentle Cat), one mile, 85; 1.12.3; 1.44.2; 2.20.  
Anmouk Dabbs, one mile and three quarters, last three quarters, 87.2; 1.12.2; 1.44.2.  
Triumph, three quarters of a mile, 89.2; 1.9; 1.39.  
Vivax, one mile, last three quarters, 41; 1.9.3; 1.47.  
Black Cat, one mile, 37.2; 1.14; 1.47.3; 2.21.  
Upwood Park, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, inside, 89; 1.15; 1.51.2; 2.25.2; 2.55.3.  
SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.  
Turf King and Blighty King, one mile and a quarter, 41.2; 1.17.2; 1.37; 2.33; 3.6.3.  
Blighty King first.  
Swallow, one mile, 85.2; 1.10.1; 1.44.4; 2.19.  
Burst Vength, one mile, last three quarters, 84.1; 1.8.2; 1.40.2.  
Victory Star, one mile, 81.4; 1.05; 1.41; 2.19.2.  
Cassius, one mile, 85.4; —; 1.46.4; 2.20.1.  
First Fiddle and Gris-Gris, one mile, last three quarters, —; 1.11.2; 1.44.1; Gris-Gris first.  
Jeyhoon, one mile, and a quarter, 42; 1.21.1; 1.59; 2.32.1; 3.6.  
Rheostat, one mile, last half mile, 38; 1.10.  
Firey, one mile, 85; 1.10.1; 1.46; 2.19.1.  
Gaddy, one mile, 85; 1.10.1; 1.46; 2.22.8.  
Tartarula, one mile, last three quarters, 87.8; 1.11; 1.48.2.  
Cornhill, three quarters of a mile, last quarter, 82.3.  
Smokebox, one mile, 87.2; 1.11.4; 1.46.4; 2.19.4.  
Dalestan, half a mile, 31; 1.14.  
DERBY PONIES.  
Valley King and Mountain King, one mile and a half, 32; 1.3.2; 1.39.1; 2.15.4; 2.52.  
Valley King, 8.29; Mountain King, 8.27.1.  
Olympic Dabbs, one mile and a half, 80.8; 1.12.2; 1.47; 2.22.2; 2.57; 3.82.  
Footlight, one mile, 88; 1.14.1; 1.49.2; 2.19.3.  
Maymoon, one mile and a quarter, 42; 1.21.1; 1.59; 2.32.1; 3.6.  
Alison Dabbs, one mile and a half, 86.4; 1.11.2; 1.46.8; 2.21.2; 2.55.4; 3.29.3.  
Onions, one mile, last three quarters, 85.2; 1.12.1; 1.47.8.  
Firelight, one mile and a quarter, 83.1; 1.16.1; 1.53.2; 2.32; 3.8.  
Purty Dabbs, one mile, last three quarters, 83.1; 1.6.1; 1.38.4.  
Grey Mouse, one mile and three quarters, 45; 1.24; 1.58.2; 2.33.3; 3.9.1; 3.43.1; 4.16.1.  
Siamese Cat joined in the last mile and a quarter.

### ARMED ROBBERY.

OAKLAND PATH CASE.

The preliminary hearing of the Oakland Path robbery case was concluded this morning at the Magistrate's before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. Inspector Macdonald, in his evidence, said that he saw \$15 in notes taken from the first accused in the charge-room of his station. There were three stab wounds on the accused's body, one inflicted on the neck and the other two wounds in the abdomen. In consequence of allegations made by the accused to the effect that these wounds were inflicted on him by one of the Indian constables who took part in the arrest, he ordered them to be paraded in the presence of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Government Civil Hospital to which the accused had been conveyed, but he failed to identify the man, Inspector Macdonald further stated that the woman who was stabbed by the accused, did not meddle with him in any way. He stabbed her out of malice. Mr. Lindsell committed the two accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Ford  
CARS.  
All stocks have been sold.  
May we put your name on  
our waiting list?  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Phone 2487.

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TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

121, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

## Have you seen the Wonderful "DAVON" SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.  
USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.  
Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc., \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

### ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone 2487.

## FORTIFY YOURSELF by taking FLETCHER'S COMPOUND GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

The Ideal General Tonic.

### THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 245. 92, Queen's Road Central.

## SENNET FRERES.

(ALBERT WILLI SUGGESSON)

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc. In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low prices.

THE  
IDEAL  
DISINFEC-  
TANT.  
TO BE  
OBTAINED  
AT ALL  
THE  
LEADING  
STORES.

A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,on  
**THURSDAY, February 20, 1919,**  
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter,  
1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter,  
1 Underwood Typewriter,  
1 National Typewriter,  
1 Smith Standard Model No. 12  
Typewriter.

(all in fine condition)

On view from Tuesday the 18th. inst.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from the Mortgagees to  
sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock  
P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919  
at his sales rooms Duddell Street,  
Hongkong.All that piece or parcel of ground  
situated at Victoria in the Colony of  
Hongkong and registered in the Land  
Office as the Remaining Portion of  
Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 to-  
gether with all messuages erections and  
buildings thereon now known as No.  
298 Des Voeux Road West.The lot is held for the unexpired  
residue of a term of 999 years created  
therein by an Indenture of Crown  
Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00

For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply toMr. S. W. TSO,  
Solicitor for the Mortgagees  
or the undersignedGEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

## TEA DANCE

TO-DAY at 4.30 P.M.

TICKETS - 50 Cents each.

## DINNER DANCES

on

FRIDAY, February 21st

MONDAY, February 24th

and

SATURDAY, March 1st

DINNER ... \$1.00

DANCE ... \$1.00

MANAGER: D. M. GOODALL.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES WILL BE

HELD ON -

TUESDAY, 25th. February

AND

WEDNESDAY, 26th. February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menu will

be served in the MAIN DINING

ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the

GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL

MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

"CHINA MAIL"  
PUBLICATIONS.OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail"  
Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hong-  
kong:

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH

CHINA (By Rev. G. A.

Barnum, M.A.) ... 50

Part I - Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II - Reptiles, Amphibians and

Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern

Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

("Sam-Tee King," translate

by E. J. Ebbel) ... 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND

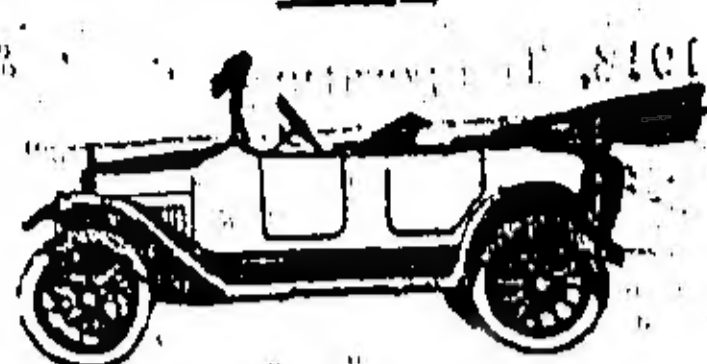
TAX MEMORANDUM

criticism ... 30

WASHING BOOK (for men) ... 15

## INTIMASTION

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

## MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road  
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## KODAKS

## &amp; FILMS

Plates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.

## A. TACK &amp; CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb,  
Rabbits, Hares,  
Sausages, Brawn,  
Pressed Beef,  
Purity, Excellence.

## WE HAVE

Just received

New supply of

## WAR STAMPS

Many varieties

and values of

## BRITISH COLONIES

ALSO

Catalogue and Album

for same.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:-

CANTON,

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BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

## TO

## ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each

Plus for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

## "THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZE

## "THREE CASTLES"

## SUPER MAGNUMS.

The big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

LITVINOFF'S APPEAL FOR  
PEACE.The Stockholm correspondent of  
the "Daily News" telegraphs:-

"M. Litvinoff, formerly Bolshevik

agent in London, has delivered a

note to the British, American, French,

Italian and Japanese legations pro-

posing peace between the Allies and

the Russia Soviet Government. The

terms to be discussed include the

definition of frontiers, some form

of compensation for debts, mining

concessions, guarantees of non-inter-

ference with the internal affairs of

other countries, and trading facilities.

Litvinoff has also addressed Pre-

sident Wilson, pointing out that the

red terror which followed the

intervention of the powers was

likely to recur, with increased

violence if that intervention con-

tinued. Intervention could only end

in military dictatorship or a restored

monarchy, and gigantic slaughter

would be involved."

It is understood that the British

Government refuses to consider

Litvinoff's peace offer, since the

Entente does not recognise the

Bolshevik Government.

## SENGAT RUBBER.

The amount of rubber harvested

for the period under review totalled

476,800 lbs., against an original esti-

mate of 515,000 lbs., the output since

March being restricted in accordance

with the scheme inaugurated by the

Rubber Growers' Association. The

estimated crop for the current year

is 450,000 lbs., normal tapping being

resumed from January 1. The aver-

age price per lb. realised was 2s.

3.15d. for 97,669 lbs. sold in London,

2s. 6.50d. for 104,710 lbs., delivered

in New York, 2s. 1.37d. for 152,438

lbs. in Godown, Singapore, and 1s.

5.07d. for 121,483 lbs. sold in au-

ction at Singapore. Cost of production

f.o.b. was 9.59d. per lb.; freight and

marine insurance and selling charges

on London sales (freight and insurance

Singapore to New York 4.67d. per

lb.) was 9.59d. per lb.; war risk insur-

ance on London sales, 1.73d.

per lb., London administration,

directors' fees, etc., 58d. per lb.;

depreciation allowance, 50d. per lb.;

total, 1s. 2.59d. per lb. The profit

on the year's working amounts to

£3,745; and balance brought for-

ward, £11,913. Less excess profits

paid for 1916-17, £12,013; final

share (paid June 7 last) £7,083; final

dividend of 1d. per share (payable

December 27), £37,083; to write off

development account, £2,590; to

carry forward subject to provision

for excess-profits duty, £6,372.

A FORMER GERMAN  
ABDICATOR.

Charles V., Emperor of Germany,

and by far the greatest potentate of

the sixteenth century, had a somewhat

similar career to that of the now

abdicating Kaiser. Spain, the Low

Countries and Naples were his by

inheritance. He laid waste much of

France and after many conquests in

Italy was crowned King of Lombardy

and Emperor of the Romans. Such

was the alarm at his growing suc-

cesses that the Holy League was formed

against him by the Pope, King Henry

VII., the King of France and the

Venetians. At one time Charles

got within a two day's march

of Paris. The great idea

on which he fixed his ambitions was

an unconquerable empire in Western

and Central Europe. He abdicated

when he found that his aim was un-

attainable and spent the remainder

of his life in a monastery. Here he

had leisure to think over the havoc

he had done, amusing himself with

trifles such as repairing watches.

Shorn of his royal estate he came to

the conclusion that it was strange

that he had expended so much blood

and treasure trying to make all men

think alike when actually by his own

efforts he was unable to make a few

watches go alike.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON  
CONSCRIPTION.

Conscription has got to go. It

has got to go now. It has got to go

for ever. It has got to go, whatever

other countries do. A conscribed

Army is a sweated Army. The

soldiers in our Army, when the war

is over, must be free men, recruited

as volunteers, and paid a decent

wage. How did Australia avoid

conscript? She paid her soldiers

a proper wage instead, and got all

the men she needed. And we shall

never lack for any soldiers we need

in this country if we pay them as

the Australians do.

There is a second question which

some of us have been asking ever

since the election was sprung on

us, and no clear answer is given

by the Coalition. How soon are the

fighting men going to be brought

home? And when they come home,

are they going to be demobilized and

put into a Reserve, or discharged out

and out? The War Office say they

are going to be put into a Reserve

and called "Z." But they ought to be

fully released. They joined for the

duration of the war, and now that

Germany is beaten, they are entitled

to be brought home at the earliest

moment, and discharged from all

War Office control. Instead of this,

men who have been on home service

are being classified for service abroad,

and a British Army is being main-

tained in Russia. What business

have we, now that the Germans are

beaten, to interfere with Russia set-

tling her own affairs?

## A GROWING DYNAMO.

The dynamo patented by H. W.  
Eichbaum, a Californian, may be  
increased in capacity by adding new  
sections. Armature and field coil  
units are mounted in independent  
case sections, and terminals are pro-  
vided for connecting up the sections  
from one to another when a sufficient  
number of the parts has been as-  
sembled. Thus the generator may  
be made to grow with the increasing  
demand upon it.SIR CONAN DOYLE ON  
BISHOPS.Sir A. Conan Doyle at a meeting of  
the Divorce Law Reform Association  
said, politically and collectively  
bishops were a curse to the country.  
"They have no place in politics,"  
he remarked. "They ought to go  
back to the Church to which they  
belong. They can find plenty of  
work there. The state of the poorer  
clergy is a scandal almost as great  
as the one we are discussing. They  
should stick to their own legitimate  
duties, and allow the public to settle  
their own affairs in marriage and  
divorce."A resolution that no scheme of  
reconstruction would be complete  
which did not include an immediate  
reform in divorce and marriage laws  
was carried.Mr. C. P. Haynes said the matter  
was hinted at in the Coalition man-  
ifesto, and from what he heard a  
reform was really intended.

## AYER TAWAH RUBBER.

The ninth annual general  
meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber  
Plantation Co., Ltd., was held at  
Shanghai on January 17, there being  
present Messrs. Leslie J. Cubitt (chair-  
man), Alex. Samson (director), E.  
Samson for the secretaries (Messrs.  
Griffiths and Co.), and shareholders,  
2,490 shares being represented.The Chairman said: Profit and loss  
account shows a net profit for the year  
of Tls. 39,522.44 which includes a  
sum of Tls. 8,312.15 for interest; this  
added to Tls. 6,514.57 brought for-  
ward from last year gives a dis-  
posable balance of Tls. 45,297.01,  
equivalent to 21 per cent. on the  
issued capital of the company, but in  
view of the existing condition of the  
industry which although already  
improved is still unsettled, your  
directors think it wise to proceed  
with caution, and therefore they  
recommend the distribution of only  
Tls. 21,872 in dividend, being at the  
rate of 10 per cent. and the carrying  
forward of the balance of Tls.  
24,418.01 to the current financial  
year.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:- ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address  
HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**  
February 21, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

Valuable Household Furniture,  
Curtains, Ornaments,  
etc., etc.

removed to storerooms for convenience  
of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**  
February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.,  
at No. 2, Humphreys Building,  
Kowloon.

THE SUNDAY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
etc., etc., etc.

including:—  
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm  
chairs (English make), a few pieces of  
Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,  
Toilet Table, Washstand,  
etc., etc., etc.

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.  
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One Upright cottage Piano  
especially made for the climate by  
Francis Bacon, New York,  
(Practically new)

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard  
& Collard in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"VAN WAERWICK"  
having arrived from the above ports,  
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous and/or  
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,  
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst.  
at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-  
ages are to be left in the Godowns where  
they will be examined. Claims against  
the steamer must be presented within  
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not  
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us  
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
"JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents."

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A French Remedy for all kinds of  
Stomach and Bowel Disorders.  
It is the most powerful and reliable  
remedy for all cases of Indigestion,  
Flatulence, Constipation, etc.  
It is sold in all the leading  
pharmacies and chemists.  
Beware of cheap imitations.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

## NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY  
CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED  
intends at an early date to apply to  
the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of  
Hong Kong for a Bill for power to  
convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be  
inspected at the offices of the under-  
signed:

Dated this 14th day of February  
1919.

DEACON, LOOKER,  
DEACON & HANSTON,  
Solicitors for  
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON LIMITED.  
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

G. R.

## NOTICE.

THE Post Office will be removed  
from the Central Police Station  
to the top floor POST OFFICE  
BUILDING on the 18th inst.  
From that onwards Permits to  
leave the Colony will be issued  
from there and not at the  
Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese races desiring to  
leave the Colony should apply in  
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING  
of the SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Corporation will be held at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the  
22nd day of February, 1919 at Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Board of Directors together with a  
Statement of Accounts for the year  
ending December 31, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Corporation will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, February 10, to SAT-  
URDAY, February 22, 1919, (both  
days inclusive), during which period no  
transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the above  
Company will be held at the REGIS-  
TERED OFFICE of the Company,  
Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th  
day of February, 1919, at Noon, when  
the proposed resolution which was  
passed at the Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Company held on the  
EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will  
be submitted for confirmation as a  
Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be  
altered in manner following,  
viz:—

"In Article 82 the word 'five'  
shall be substituted for the word  
'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be  
to increase the maximum number of  
Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of Febru-  
ary, 1919.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager.  
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the ORDINARY YEARLY  
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS  
in this Company will be held at the  
Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRI-  
DAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15  
p.m. for the purpose of receiving the  
Report of the Board of Directors  
together with a Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending 31st December  
1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY,  
28th February, 1919, (both days in-  
clusive), during which period no  
TRANSFER of SHARES can be  
REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

AS WORDS & INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

## TO LET.

TO LET—No. 4 The Peak (Bahar  
Lodge) Fully FURNISHED.  
Apply to:—H. A. LAMBERT.

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

## LOST.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY  
(BITCH) aged about 5 months.  
White patch on chest. A reward will  
be given on finding returning same.  
D. J. LEWIS, Lauriston.

I say

**KEATING'S  
LOZENGES**  
cure the worst Cough

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

### CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.  
Quarter hour, ... 10 cents.  
Half hour, ... 20  
One hour, ... 35  
Three hours, ... 50  
Six hours, ... 70  
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,  
half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6  
a.m. the above fares shall be increased  
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.  
Hour, ... 0.80 cents.  
Two hours, ... 1.50  
Six hours, ... 2.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 3.00

III.—In the Hill District,  
with 2 Bearers with 4 Bearers.  
Quarter hour, ... \$0.15  
Half hour, ... 0.30  
One hour, ... 0.50  
Two hours, ... 0.80  
Three hours, ... 1.00  
Six hours, ... 1.50  
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 2.00

### RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, 1/4 mile  
in Victoria.  
Ten minutes, ... 5 cents  
Quarter hour, ... 10  
Half hour, ... 15  
One hour, ... 20  
Every subsequent hour, ... 20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged  
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-  
charged outside the Western part of the  
City of Victoria after 8 p.m. or be dis-  
charged to the East of Bay View Police  
Station on the Eastern side of the City  
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half  
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.  
Quarter hour, ... 5 cents  
Half hour, ... 10  
One hour, ... 15  
Every subsequent hour, ... 15

III.—Tsing Tsao Road.  
Twenty cents shall be added  
for each extra hour or part  
of an hour if the ricksha covers  
the journey to take longer  
than—

To 4th mile—  
single ... 75 cents... 1 hour.  
return ... \$1.00... 2 hours.  
Beyond 4th to 8th mile—  
single ... \$1.20... 2 hours.  
return ... \$1.50... 2 hours.  
Beyond 8th to 12th mile—  
single ... \$1.75... 2 hours.  
return ... \$2.00... 2 hours.  
Beyond 12th to 16th mile—  
single ... \$2.00... 3 hours.  
return ... \$2.50... 3 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th  
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-  
ment in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one  
ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Tsao  
Road.

## NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING  
AND  
BOOK BINDING

Done at  
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,  
Programmes, Menus, etc. etc.  
Artistically Arranged and  
Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery  
guaranteed.

## BELLOC ON "POLITICAL LAWYERS."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, at one time M.P.  
for Salford, and more lately "Mili-  
tary Expert" of "Land and Water,"  
has just republished in book form  
(George Allen and Unwin 2s. 6d.) the  
essays on "The Free Press" which  
he contributed in 1917 to the New  
Age. It is good, forcible reading,  
though it makes us sigh to think of  
the author of "The Path to Rome,"  
"Hills and the Sea" and other de-  
lightful volumes of pure literature  
wasting his time with sordid politics  
and "affairs."

We must consider separately, for  
it is not universal but peculiar to  
our own society, the heavy dis-  
ability under which the "Free  
Press" suffers in this country from  
the new unchecked powers of the  
political lawyers. Even the Guild  
of the Doctors is not so powerful as  
that of the Lawyers, *qua* guild alone.  
Its administrative power makes it  
far more powerful. The well-to-do  
are not compelled to employ a doctor,  
but all are compelled to employ a  
lawyer at every turn, and that at a  
cost quite unknown everywhere else  
in Europe. But this power of this  
legal guild, *qua* guild, in modern  
England is supplemented by further  
administrative and arbitrary powers  
attached to a selected number of its  
members.

"Now the Lawyers' Guild has  
latterly become to its own hurt as  
it will find) hardly distinguishable  
from the complex of professional  
politics."

"One may not be in Parliament  
many days to discover that most  
laws are made and all revised by  
members of this Guild. Parliament  
is, as a drafting body, virtually a  
Committee of Lawyers who are in-  
different to the fignment of representa-  
tion which still clings to the House  
of Commons."

It should be added that this part  
of their work is honestly done, that  
the greatest labour is devoted to it,  
and that it is only consciously tyr-  
annical or fraudulent when the Legal  
Guild feels itself to be in danger.

But far more important than the  
legislative power of the Legal Guild  
(which is now the chief framer of  
statutory law as it has long been the  
salutary source of common law) is  
its executive or governing power.

"Whether after exposing a political  
scandal you shall or shall not be  
subject to the risk of ruin or loss of  
liberty, and all the exceptionally cruel  
scheme of modern imprisonment,  
depends negatively upon the Legal  
Guild. That is, so long as the  
lawyers support the politician you  
have no redress, and only in case of  
independent action by the lawyers  
against the politicians, with whom  
they have come to be so closely  
identified, have you any opportunity  
for discussion and free trial. The  
old idea of the lawyer on the Bench  
protecting the subject against the  
arbitrary power of the executive, of  
the judge independent of the govern-  
ment, has nearly disappeared.

"You may, of course, commit any  
crime with impunity if the profes-  
sional politicians among the lawyers  
refuse to prosecute. But that is  
only a negative evil. More serious  
is the positive side of the affair: that  
you may conversely be put at the  
risk of any penalty if they desire to  
put you at that risk: for the modern  
secret police being ubiquitous and  
privileged, their opponent can be  
decoyed into peril at the will of  
those who govern, even where the  
politicians dare not prosecute him  
for exposing corruption."

Once the citizen has been put at  
this peril—that is, brought into court  
before the lawyers—whether it shall  
lead to his actual ruin or no is again  
in the hands of members of the  
legal guild: the judge may (it has  
happened), withstand the politicians  
(by whom he was made, to whom he  
often belongs, and upon whom his  
general position to-day depends).

He may stand out, or—as nearly  
always now—he will identify himself  
with the political system and act as  
its mouthpiece.

"It is the prevalence of this last  
attitude which so powerfully affects  
the position of the Free Press in  
this country."

"When the judge lends himself to  
the politicians we all know what  
follows.

"The instrument used is that of  
an accusation of libel, and in cases  
where it is desired to establish terror,  
of criminal libel.

"The defence of the men so  
accused must either be undertaken  
by a member of the Legal Guild—in  
which case the advocate's own future  
depends upon his supporting the  
interests of the politician, and so  
betraying his client—or, if some  
eccentric undertakes his own defence,  
the whole power of the Guild will be  
turned against him under forms of  
hypocrisy. A special juryman, for  
instance, that should stand out  
against the political verdict desired  
would be a marked man. But the  
point is not worth marking for, as  
a fact, no juryman ever has stood  
out lately when a political verdict  
was ordered."

Even in the case of so glaring an  
abuse, with which the whole country  
is now familiar, we must not exag-  
gerate. It would still be impossi-  
ble for the politicians, for instance,  
to get a verdict during war in favour  
of an overt act of treason. But after  
all, argument of this sort applies to  
any tyranny, and the power the

## A KEDAH SUPERSTITION.

Some twenty years ago says the  
"Pinnang Gazette's" correspondent  
at Kedah, ladies considered it rather  
chic to have a pelait (an evil spirit).  
The pelait was supposed to give its  
possessor, amongst other things,  
absolute control over her husband  
and power of annoying people who  
offended her. A Kedah lady who  
sacrificed her shadow to obtain  
possession of a pelait thus described  
the method of securing this useful  
ally: "You go out," she said, "on  
the night before the full moon and  
stand with your back to the moon  
and your face to an ant hill so that  
your shadow falls on the ant hill.  
Then you recite certain jampi (incan-  
tations), and bending forward try to  
embrace your shadow. If you fail,  
try again after several times, repeat-  
ing more incantations. If not suc-  
cessful go the next night and make a  
further effort, and the night after, if  
necessary—three nights in all. If  
you cannot catch your shadow, wait  
till the same day on the following  
month and renew the attempt. Sooner  
or later you will succeed, and, as you  
stand there in the brilliance of the  
moonlight, you will see that you have  
drawn your shadow into yourself and  
your body will never again cast a sha-  
dow. Go home and in the night, whether  
sleeping or waking, the form of a  
child will appear before you and put  
out its tongue; then seize it and it will  
remain while the rest of the child  
disappears. In a little while the  
tongue will turn into something that  
breathes, a small animal, reptile or  
insect, and when you see the creature  
has life, put it in a bottle and the  
pelait is yours." See!

## RUBANA RUBBER ESTATES.

The ordinary general meeting of  
the Rubana Rubber Estates, Limited,  
was held at London, Mr. E. L.  
Hamilton (chairman of the company)  
presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the  
adoption of the report and accounts,  
said: The profit earned during the  
period under review was £36,439.  
This compares with £49,586 in 1916-  
17 and £36,871 in 1915-16. Our  
recommendations as to the disposal  
of the profit are embodied in the  
report. It is necessary on this  
occasion to set aside a sum for  
income tax reserve. Income tax, as  
you know, is assessed on a three  
years' average, and as the increase  
in the rate of the tax unfortunately  
synchronises with reduced profits we  
shall have to pay considerably more  
during the current financial year  
than we expect to deduct from the  
dividend; consequently we must have  
a reserve to meet this deficit, and  
we recommend that £6,500 be placed  
to the credit of income-tax reserve."

The dividend we recommended  
for the year is 10 per cent, which  
includes the interim dividend already  
paid. This compares with 17½ per cent.  
for 1916-17 and 12½ per cent. for 1915-16.  
We could easily have maintained the  
1915-16 dividend for which period  
our profit was almost the same as  
that for the period we are reviewing,  
were it not for the advisability of  
adding to our carry-forward, which  
will be £11,281, as against £5,242  
brought into the accounts. The  
unavoidable delay in marketing our  
produce, arising out of the scarcity  
of tonnage, renders it advisable to  
conserve our financial resources.

The crop of rubber was produced  
at a cost all in of 1s. 3.47d, against  
1s. 1.25d. per pound in the previous  
twelve months—an increase of 21d.  
per pound; which, I think, in view of  
the high prices ruling for all  
requirements for tapping, manufacture,  
and distribution, may be considered  
highly satisfactory.

politicians have and exercise of  
refusing to prosecute, however clear  
an act of treason or other grossly  
unpopular act might be, is equivalent  
to a power of acquittal.

"The lawyers decide in the last resort  
on the freedom of speech and writing  
among their fellow-citizens, and as  
their Guild is now unhappily inter-  
twined with the whole machinery of  
Executive Government, we have in  
modern England an executive control-  
ling the expression of opinion. It is  
absolute in a degree unknown, I think,  
in past society."

"Now, it is evident that, of all forms  
of civil activity, writing upon the Free  
Press most directly challenges this  
arbitrary power. There is not an editor  
responsible for the management of any  
Free Paper who will not tell you that  
a thousand times he has had to con-  
sider whether it were possible to tell a  
particular truth, however important  
that truth might be to the com-  
monwealth. And the fear which  
restrains him is the fear of destruc-  
tion which the combination of the  
professional politician and lawyer  
holds in its hand. There is not one  
such editor who could not bear  
witness to the numerous occasions  
on which he had, however courageous  
he might be, to forgo the telling of  
a truth which was of vital value,  
because its publication would involve  
the destruction of the paper he pre-  
cariously controlled."

"There is no need to labour all  
this. The loss of freedom we have  
gradually suffered is quite familiar  
to all of us, and it is among the  
worst of all the mortal symptoms  
with which our society is affected."

## NOTICES.

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England.)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue  
POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at  
current rates.  
For further particulars, please apply to—  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Princes Building, General Agents.

—FOR—  
**CARS on  
HIRE** Experienced Chauffeurs  
and  
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of  
New and Comfortable Cars  
Always in Readiness.  
Phone  
977 & 2589

**MERCURY  
GARAGE CO.,** Arrangements  
for Special  
Occasions.  
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure  
Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder,  
and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

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SAMPLES WILLINGLY

### The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1919.

#### ROCKS.

A reader of the "China Mail" enquires if it be correct to speak of Hongkong granite as "igneous" rock. It is. The geologists, mineralogists, petrologists, or paleontologists, whatever they decide to call themselves, have not yet hit upon a uniform set of classifying terms, and the novice is often puzzled. Now do we as yet know of an elementary text book which we can recommend to beginners. Perhaps some reader will oblige our enquirer in this detail. Lyell's book was found illuminating by Darwin, but we cannot all be Darwins.

One system, perhaps the most simple, of classifying the rocks is certainly characterized by some naivety. Rocks which cannot have their previous history traced are called "original" or "undivided," which is very unscientific. Lava is included among these, and we really do have some idea of its antecedents, though no man has ever seen it before the boiling. There are rocks that have been forced up from below, and resolidified in the mass of two crust. These are called "igneous" or "eruptive," though they may not have erupted in the ordinary volcanic way. Other names for them are "massive" or "unstratified," to distinguish them from the structures whose history can be read, or deduced. Their chemical constitution offers the analysing mineralogist some certainty of classification. It is the "sedimentary" or "stratified" rocks which tell the most vivid story, as they did to that fascinating Scots writer Hugh Miller. Some have been produced by disintegration (a process now going on at Hongkong), others by chemical precipitation in water, and others again from organic matter, as corals. Some people call these "aqueous," but opposed to "igneous," and that again brought in the term "aeolian," to cover deposits left by the wind. When a geologist isn't quite sure,

that is to say, when a rock presents to him characteristics of more than one class, he doesn't worry. He says "metamorphic," and the bystanders gaze and wonder at the extent of his knowledge. The word means "changing body," which would apply just as correctly to war-time beer. This general classification only leads us on to a mass of names like schist, gneiss, trap, silica, which no fellow can understand.

Since Hugh Miller was persecuted by the chapel folk, and Darwin by the Bishops, there has been a terrible lot of argument as to the age of the earth, and particularly as to the length of time that life has been apparent upon it. Archbishop Ussher's chronology, which persuaded generations of pious folk beyond all argument that the world was created about four thousand years ago, was not based upon the rocks, as the truth should be. Lord Kelvin wouldn't have the age less than twenty millions of years, nor more than 400 millions, which is a reasonable margin of time, and far more than we are allowed to get out of the first edition of the "China Mail" on Saturdays. Afterwards, he put it between 20 and 40 millions. Geologists claimed at least 100 millions for the process of evolution—a period which Sir George Darwin in 1886 was inclined to fix as the maximum. Later on, when the discovery of radium upset all later calculations of solar and internal heat, he shifted his ground (like an honest man) and was willing to believe that the moon might be as much as 1,000 millions of years old. The physicist and the geologist are still arguing, and there are genuine gaps in the knowledge of both. The sort of calculations that Lord Kelvin made might be hopelessly wrong, and were afterwards proved to be, by the discovery of new factors he had ignored. Then there are "fauna" in geology, and volcanic shiftings of sedimentary rocks for which there is no sure evidence. Still, so much is sure that Archbishop Ussher would be laughed out of court to-day. Only the fossils are allowed to talk of eternal hills nowadays. "Hongkong's" rocks are certainly not over-looking, as they get redder occasionally, and break into people's houses, with unpleasant and expensive results. There are some houses here, perched beneath these craggy triangles, that we certainly wouldn't care to sleep in on nights that be wet and windy.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth \$s. 1 11/16d.

Major L.R. Taylor, R.E., has joined the local garrison.

The Chinese Peace Conference is expected to open next week.

The Shanghai Municipal Council invite applications for debentures in their 7 per cent loan of 1918.

More locally owned steamers are to be released from Government control between now and the 25th inst.

There was a collision of trains on the Yueh-Han line at Shan-pei-are on Monday morning, but nobody was hurt.

Communicable disease in to-day's return was one fatal case of enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

It is reported that the operation of the railroads in the United States in 1918 by the government resulted in a deficit of \$150,000,000.

Mrs. J. L. McPherson will deliver a lecture on "Appreciation of Pictures" at the Helena May Institute on Monday, March 3, at 5.30 p.m.

The steam launch "Changpao" was pirated on her way from Canton to Suncho. The pirates took all the valuables they could find, and are holding several passengers for ransom.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held a successful dance in the Naval Theatre last night, when the programme included fox trots, one steps, and the old style round and square dances.

Lee Hong Chew, private in the United States army, was killed in France on October 13. He is the first native born Chinese in the American army who is known to have died for the Cause.

No doubt the committee nominated by the Government to arrange our local Peace Celebration will take it in good part if we suggest that they ought to co-opt representatives of those who have come back after "doing their bit" at the front.

A batch of officers on the way to Vladivostok to join the British Forces there are staying in the various hotels in the Colony. Judging by the medal ribbons and wound stripes they are wearing, most of them have seen much active service.

The mass meeting at Canton yesterday appointed a committee and sent a telegram to the delegates in Paris urging them to fight for the nullification of all agreements made between Japan and the Peking government.

2nd Lieutenant C. A. S. Russ, R.G.A., a solicitor in the Colony at the outbreak of war, received a commission in the R.G.A. here early in 1915. He has now resigned his commission. Mr. Russ went home about a year ago and was afterwards stationed in Malta.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that their liner "Colombia," which will arrive tomorrow from San Francisco via Manila, with mail, will be despatched from this port next Wednesday evening for San Francisco via Shanghai. The hour of departure will be deferred until after the races Wednesday afternoon, in order to accommodate those race watchers and riders from Shanghai who wish to return on the boat.

While the Empress of Russia was in harbour at Colombo, a hospital ship was there with Australians going home. The Australians gave orders that the men were not to go ashore but a great number got off when the boat was coaling the order had to be rescinded. There were many pathetic sights but none more so than one soldier minus an arm and a leg. He was ashore! His pals, half a dozen in number, took him everywhere they went carrying him in turn. When in the Y.M.C.A. to tea they laid the crippled soldier on a packing case and obtained his and their own tea and brought chairs up and sat all round him, taking their tea and laughing and joking, and in the highest spirits. Tea finished, and one of the men picked up the damaged soldier and off they went again.

#### BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

##### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson being in the chair. Those present included: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. F. P. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Dapby (Acting Secretary).

##### POULTRY MARKET QUESTION.

On the plan of the proposed poultry depot at Connaught Road, West, Mr. Bowley inquired: This is not the plan asked for. What offer was made to the poultry dealers and why it was rejected?

The Chairman replied: An offer of a space on the vacant lot opposite the Sailors' Home, about 50 feet by 55 feet, was made to the poultry dealers, so that they might use it as a temporary store, and relieve the congestion in Ko Shing Street. Part only was offered, in case it was decided to proceed with the building of a proper market. The poultry men took no action on this offer, giving, later, as their reason that there was not room enough. They did not reply to the offer made by the Public Works Department. Action was then taken by the Police for street obstruction, and some of them were fined. Representations were made on behalf of the poultry dealers, and the Police proceedings were adjourned, so as to give the poultry dealers more time to get started if they wished to make use of the offer of the space. As the matter stands at present, the poultry dealers are communicating direct with the Government.

##### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

An application came up for an offensive trade licence on a site near Tai Hang Village. The Hon. Mr. Chatham opposed this on the grounds that the Government intended to build residential dwellings there and therefore to these, an offensive trade would be an inconvenience. On these grounds therefore he proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. Alabaster then asked whether there were other offensive trades in the vicinity and Mr. Gibson said yes, there was a soap factory, and that was the application which Mr. Chatham was opposing was for a soap factory also, he, the Chairman, thought it would only complicate matters if it were granted.

He seconded the Hon. Mr. Chatham's motion which was carried by five votes to three.

An application was next considered for an offensive trade licence at No. 25, Whitfield, Shaukiwan. The Chairman said that the applicant intended to make a fertilizer from ground bones. In answer to Mr. Alabaster's question as to whether there would be an offensive smell he said that it all depended whether or not dry bones were used. In any case there would be some smell. This application the Hon. Mr. Chatham opposed and proposed that it be refused. Mr. Bowley seconded this, and it was carried with Dr. Ozorio as the only dissenter.

An application for an offensive trade licence (fat-boiling) at No. 225, Ham Tau Chung Village, was granted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, the members being satisfied by looking at a map of the district that the site on which the factory was to be built was some distance from the road to Shekin.

The rest of the business was formal.

#### UNLICENSED MONEY-CHANGERS.

Four Chinese appeared on remand before Mr. B. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's court this morning on a charge of exporting silver coins which included \$800 Hongkong currency, \$800, and a large amount of Canton money, from the Colony by the "Glenloch."

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, who was for the defence, said that in an interview with the men in jail they admitted to him they were unlicensed money-changers. They were not on board the steamer as passengers, but with the idea of doing business with the passengers. This being the case, the charge of exporting silver coins fell through, and the only offence which could be laid to their charge was one of being unlicensed money-changers. Having regard to this he asked his Worship to acquit them on the charge of exporting. Their reason for uttering untrue statements to the Police were that they were apprehensive of the consequences which would attend if the fact that they were unlicensed money-changers was revealed.

His Worship amended the charge to one of lacking a license, and fined the defendants \$25 each, the silver coins being ordered to be returned to them.

#### A SHIPPING APPEAL CASE.

The United States Court for China has just received a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Swayne & Hoyt v. Everett* in which it will be remembered, a judgment was rendered by Judge Lobbinger in favour of Leonard Everett, now with the United States Shipping Board in Manila, for \$2,700. This judgment is affirmed in every particular by the Court of Appeals, the opinion being written by Judge Ross with the concurrence of both associates, Judges Gilbert and Hunt. On account of its wide interest to shippers the opinion is reproduced here in full:

Judge Ross said: This case comes here from the United States Court for China. It is a writ of error sued out by the defendant to an action there brought by the present defendant in error to recover damages for the refusal of the plaintiff in error, a common carrier, to receive, without lawful excuse, certain cargo offered it by the plaintiff to the action for shipment from Shanghai by the steamer "Yucatan," which had been delivered to be on the berth at Shanghai for freight to San Francisco.

The facts are practically undisputed, and are, briefly, these:—Swayne & Hoyt was a California corporation having its principal place of business at San Francisco, and was a common carrier of freight between the Orient and that among other places. It had as its agent at Shanghai a British corporation styled Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and had under charter the said steamship for a voyage from San Francisco to China and Japan and return to San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports of the United States.

Prior to the arrival of the "Yucatan" at Shanghai the plaintiff in the case applied to the agent of the defendant therefor space in the ship in which to ship certain goods, in response to which application, after one denial of it, the agent agreed to provide the requested space upon condition, that the application be approved by the British Consul at Shanghai. That conditional acceptance was refused. The cargo offered for shipment by the plaintiff was being handled by him for German subjects, by reason of which fact he was blacklisted by the British Government, and all British subjects, including the agent of the defendant corporation, inhibited from dealing with the plaintiff respecting that cargo. The defendant, having refused to accept the cargo offered by Everett, the action was brought, resulting in the judgment of the court below in his favour for \$2,700.20, with costs.

But two questions of law are involved, first, whether the court below had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action; and if so, then secondly, its merits.

By Section 1 of the Act of June 30, 1906, creating the court below it is given "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States Consuls and Ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, except in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by Section 2 of this Act. The qualification specified in Section 2 of the Act has no bearing upon the present case, and, therefore, no further mention of it need be made.

At the time of the passage of the Act of June 30, 1906, there were in force the provisions of Sections 4083, 4084, and 4085 of the Revised Statutes, by which certain judicial authority was conferred upon United States Ministers and Consuls in certain countries, including China, that jurisdiction embraced all controversies between citizens of the United States or others, provided for by its treaties.

The treaty with China, bearing upon the present question was that of June 18, 1893, and conferred upon the United States the right to appoint Consuls in various parts of China. Its XXVIII Article is as follows:—

"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other governments shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China."

It is the contention of the plaintiff in error that the words "in China" in the foregoing Article qualify the word "arising" in other words, that a residence of the parties in China is essential to the existence of any jurisdiction in the court. We think it obvious that such a construction of the provision is wholly inadmissible, for the subject-matter thereby dealt with is controversies arising in China. The first clause of the provision relates to controversies of property or person, whether of citizens of the United States, and declares that they shall be subject to the jurisdiction and be regulated by the authorities of their

#### FOOTBALL.

##### UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

##### ROYAL NAVY DEFEAT R.G.A.

This league match was played on the Club ground yesterday, the Navy being poorly represented; while the Navy were trying a few men. The Navy naturally had the bulk of the play but despite the many shots rained upon Taylor, no goals were scored in the first half, the only efforts by the R.G.A. being solo ones from Green the centre forward. Constant pressure told in the second half, Torr and Sharman being continually engaged in kicking away to save their goal while behind them Taylor saved brilliantly and repeatedly. At last McNiven, who had always been active in his attempts to open the scoring, put the Navy a goal up, beating Taylor after running the ball close in. Green and Telford brought play to within shooting distance of Crocker but Warren and Parker kicked away in turn. Neal and McNiven brought play back to the R.G.A. end and gave Warren an opportunity but Bell intervened. Finally McNiven scored a second goal with a fast shot, the Navy winning easily, being in all respects the superior team. Result:—Navy, 2; R.G.A., 0. Mr. Tucker refereed.

#### TIME TOO.

The Military Censorship Regulations for the Press in Hongkong are removed. The "China Mail" was so informed this morning by Major L. Cassel, General Staff Officer, and D.A.A. & Q.M.G.

own government; and by its second clause it is declared that all such controversies there arising between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government, shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Governments, respectively—in each instance without interference on the part of China. We regard it as clear that this is the very plain meaning of the Article in question. As said by counsel for the defendant in error, the bare reading of its second clause is all that is necessary to show that the words "in China" there used, fixes, as the basis of the jurisdiction of the court, the place of the origin of the controversy, and not the residence of the parties thereto. No sound reason is suggested why a like construction should not be placed upon the first clause. To adopt the view urged by the plaintiff in error would be, in effect, to hold a consular court in China vested with jurisdiction of a controversy between American citizens arising in the United States if they happened to be residents of China.

Upon the merits we think the case equally clear.

It does not admit of doubt that a common carrier, with certain well-established exceptions, is under legal obligation to carry the goods of any member of the public who may tender them for carriage. That such a carrier subject to such legal obligation may perform it by act of God or public enemy, or by some other cause over which it had no control, is readily conceded, but in all such cases the defence is upon the carrier to both plead and prove it. *Michie on Carriers*, Sec. 381; *Chicago, etc. R. R. Co. v. Wolcott*, 89 N. E. Rep. 451.

At the time of the occurrences in question, England and Germany were at war, but the United States was not; on the contrary, this country was then observing strict neutrality between those belligerents. How, then, can it be properly held that the performance of the clear legal duty of an American citizen, is excused on the ground that the British Government had forbidden its citizens and corporations, to be one of which happened to be the agent of the American carrier, from receiving the tendered freight and providing for its transportation? Such is not the law as we understand it.

It is contended on behalf of the carrier that there was no evidence to show that it knew that its agent at Shanghai was inhibited by the British Government from shipping the goods of the plaintiff in time to have employed an agent not under such disability. Whether or not the carrier knew of the inhibition at all, or was apprised of it in time to have employed another agent, the fact remains that the agent it did employ, acting within the scope of his point, acting within the scope of his legal right. For that wrong we think the carrier was properly adjudged liable, even assuming that it was ignorant of its agent's disability. The judgment is affirmed. The successful party in the case, Mr. Everett, was represented by the law firm Messrs. Fleming & Davies, while Messrs. Swayne & Hoyt were represented by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose.

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#### ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

##### LADIES' SECTION.

Lady Rees Davies' competition to take place at Fanling on Friday the 21st inst.

##### DRAW.

Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Manning, play Mrs. Dreaper and Mrs. Lindsell. Mrs. Kent and Miss Wilkinson, play Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Wakeman and Mrs. Montagu Harston, play Mrs. A. E. Griffin and Mrs. Falconer.

Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Arthur, play Mrs. Moore and Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

Miss Denison and Miss Lander, play Lady Rees Davies and Mrs. Ormiston.

Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Adams, play Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Thurstfield.

Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Redmond, play Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. C. B. Brown.

Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. H. Griffin, play Mrs. Crawford and Miss J. Rodger.

Mrs. Ram and Mrs. Shenton. In the event of any couple being unable to play, would they kindly advise their opponents as soon as possible so that a scorer can be provided.

#### BILLIARDS.

##### THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

##### STAFF & DEPTS. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

This semi-final was concluded at the Soldiers' Club last night. Only one match was required to complete and the Staff held a lead of 55 points. This just proved sufficient as Corpl. Taylor (83 Co.) defeated Staff Sgt. Gibbons of the winning team by 41 points, the Staff thus entering the final by the narrow margin of 14 points. The best breaks were 18 and 17 by Corpl. Taylor. Final scores:—

##### STAFF & DEPTS.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Sgt. Stone           | 133 |
| Sgt. Lyth            | 184 |
| Sgt. Major Sainsbury | 200 |
| Q.M.S. Sheriff       | 200 |
| Capt. Lammert        | 200 |
| Sgt. Sherratt        | 200 |
| Staff Sgt. Stanley   | 183 |
| Staff Sgt. Gibbons   | 159 |

##### 83rd Co. R.G.A.

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Gunn. Gregory | 209 |
| " Sharpe      | 209 |
| " Morrison    | 156 |
| " Simpson     | 158 |
| Tpr. Bayley   | 189 |
| Gunn. Parrott | 162 |
| " Taylor      | 200 |
| Corpl. Taylor | 200 |

##### THE FINAL.

##### MANCHESTERS v. STAFF AND DEPTS.

The final then followed, Sergeant Hall, of Manchester, and Sergeant Sherratt, Staff, being the first pair. The Staff man early took the lead, and was soon 50 ahead. Hall plodded away and kept within distance, but Sherratt played nice billiards without making any big breaks scored so consistently that he won by 56 points, giving his team a capital start. Drummer Hooper, Manchester, and Staff Q.M.S. Sergeant Sherratt were the next pair. Sherratt playing very confidently, while his opponent never had the chance to get going. Sherratt with a succession of double figure breaks soon left his opponent far behind and would have won by a larger margin had he not missed an easy losing hazard off the red when only requiring three for game. Hooper went on to score a few but Sherratt clinched matters by scoring his points and winning by the large margin of 93, thus improving on Sherratt's good lead and the Staff retired with the fine lead of 147 points. The best breaks were: Sherratt, 19, 17, 16 and many smaller double figure breaks, Sherratt and Hall each a 15. The match will be resumed to-night when the Manchester players expect to send some better players to the table and reduce the deficit. Scores:—

##### STAFF AND DEPTS.

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Sgt. Hall  | 144 |
| Dr. Hooper | 109 |

##### MANCHESTERS.

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Sgt. Sherratt        | 200 |
| S. Q. M. S. Sherratt | 200 |

##### HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the V.R.C. last night, Mr. S. Gray beat Mr. W. E. Crocker by 400 to 157, or 243 points. Mr. Crocker was quite out of form. The winner's best break was 37, the highest in the tournament to date. To-night at the same place Sgt. Drummond and Sgt. Davis are to play in the same competition.

##### DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## [SPECIAL CABLE.]

THE "NORA" AND "NOVARA."

GOVERNMENT ACTION  
CONDEMNED.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

Singapore, Feb. 10.  
The action of the Admiralty in requisitioning the "Nora" and the "Novara" for the repatriation of German women and children from China has aroused the most intense indignation here.

The Governor wired in strong terms to the Colonial Office about it. The medical profession here have wired Sir W. W. Chayna pointing out that 90 British women and children, urgent invalid cases, are booked to leave the Straits on the "Nora" and the "Novara." They strongly urged him to raise the question in Parliament.

Singapore women cabled to similar effect to Havelock Wilson.

## THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

On December 14 the British elections took place. They were distinguished by four unprecedented features:

First, some six million women voted; women of thirty and over were enfranchised by the recent Act of Parliament, and this was the first exercise of their new power. In some districts women were at the polls before the men and in larger numbers.

Second, by the same Act many additional made voters were created through the extension of the franchise by abolishing certain property and residential qualifications formerly necessary.

Third, all the balloting was done in one day, instead of the usual elections in different districts, spreading over weeks.

Fourth, the votes were not counted on the day of election; they will not be counted for a fortnight, so that the ballots of the soldiers abroad may be received and opened with the others.

The question of the soldier vote formed the Labour party's chief objection to having an election at all, it being alleged that such an election among millions of workmen, now soldiers abroad, would not poll more than a part of the whole soldier vote. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, denied this in general, adding that the Labour party did not represent all the labour of the United Kingdom; that, in fact, it represented only a small part, that labour votes would be largely cast for the Government, that the remainder were under the control of the pacifists, and that it would not be safe to trust the business of a great Empire to such a Labour party until it was able to overthrow this clique.

The objection on the part of many liberals to the election was the claim that it was unnecessary to issue a new mandate of authority to the present Coalition Government. However, the Premier thought otherwise. He was winningly frank in his statement that the present was the time to take action if a further extension of power was to be obtained. The Coalition Government is supposed to be non-partisan. Accordingly its electoral programme as to home policies was as follows:

1. Protection to those industries essential to national security.
2. Prevention of the dumping of goods produced by foreign cheap labour.
3. Colonial preference.
4. Land reform.
5. A minimum wage.
6. Reconstitution of the House of Lords by omitting the principle of heredity.
7. No coercion to Ulster in the Irish settlement.
8. Welsh Church disestablishment.

To the opponents of Mr. Lloyd George (popularly supposed to be a free-trader and Home-Ruler), this seemed an opportunist programme, and the Premier's utterance have rather confirmed them in that opinion.

As to foreign policy, Mr. Lloyd George's claims for indemnity from Germany, on the plea of a full payment for her crimes (as if that could ever be) rather than on what she can pay within a reasonable time, have caused his critics to query whether, after all, he might not be using a great national mood for electioneering purposes. The question arises, therefore, how long will the new Government last?

Mr. Chamberlain won a victory in 1900 on a similar issue—the so-called "khaki election," which he as Colonial Secretary was a chief agent in bringing about in order to take advantage of the patriotic and anti-Boer fervor animating the nation. Mr. George's supporters believe that he is equally justified in a similar foreign policy to-day. All events, this victory is conceded.

Nor do his supporters forget his services to land, labour, and social reform at home, or that to him more perhaps than to any other man is due the plan of Allied military campaign under a single commander—one of the chief reasons why we won the war. These things added force to the Premier's appeals to the nation to sink party differences and to maintain its unity. That the British people would be wise enough at this crisis to endorse Lloyd George, we have not doubted was a foregone conclusion. —The Outlook.

## THE WAR BOND DRAWING.

## RESULT OF SALE OF TICKETS.

St. Andrew's Society's War Bond Drawing is announced to take place at the City Hall on Friday, at 5.30 p.m. A test of the machine to be used will take place on Thursday. It has been brought over from Macao for the purpose and is, we believe, the first of its kind ever seen here. Members of the Committee visited Macao the other day and, after being fully satisfied as to its working, made arrangements for the machine, a most intricate but highly efficient apparatus, to be brought to Hongkong. The Drawing on Friday will be conducted by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, and, apart from the prospect of winning one of the fifty-six prizes, it should prove an attraction to a large body of the general public.

The sale of tickets has fallen short of expectations, no doubt due to the numerous similar drawings elsewhere in the East and the sudden cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless a very handsome result has been achieved, enabling the organizers to allocate a sum of no less than \$71,750 to War Charities, to benefit which was the chief object of the drawing. The number of tickets printed was 40,000, of which 28,700 were sold, which at \$5 per ticket, amounts to \$143,500. After expenses amounting to \$4,750, there is a sum of \$138,750 available for distribution as prize money. As stated before there are 56 prizes, these ranging in value from \$17,610 to a modest sum of \$50.

It will be gratifying to all supporters of the St. Andrew's Society to know that, with the addition of the fifty per cent. of proceeds of the drawing, the Society will be able to donate a sum of over \$21,000 to War Charities. As compared with previous years, this is a very handsome result indeed, the figures being:—

|      |          |
|------|----------|
| 1915 | \$ 2,000 |
| 1916 | \$18,000 |
| 1917 | \$47,000 |
| 1918 | \$21,000 |

## CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The complaint of the Southern delegates that the Northern party are delaying the actual opening of the Peace Conference by continuing military operations in Shensi, etc., has been crystallized in a message despatched to the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The allegation was to the effect that military supplies, including ammunition, were being sent to the Northern forces in Shensi.

A bulletin was issued by the Intelligence Bureau of the Constitutional Government of China to the following effect:—

"The following telegram has been despatched to His Excellency Sir John Jordan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, by Mr. Tung Shao-yi, Chief Delegate of the Constitutional Government of China to the Domestic Peace Conference:—

"Since the declaration of the armistice, movements of Northern troops by the Kihnan-Pienlo Railway have continued uninterrupted. Latest advices report more troops and quantities of ammunition were transported to Shensi through Honan by the Pienlo Railway. This action on the part of the Peking Government, I protest, is, to every intent and purpose, a clear violation of the armistice. I respectfully bring this matter to the notice of their Excellencies the Ministers of the friendly Powers, requesting that their good offices be used to see that the transportation of Northern troops into Shensi by these railways be at once entirely suspended and further troop movements into Shensi by any route be stopped."

Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief of the Northern Delegation, is expected in Shanghai in two or three days' time. The Peace Conference is not expected to commence its sessions until after his arrival.

The Peace News Agency reports: The rules of conference were signed by Chief Delegate Tung on Feb. 12. They will be taken to Nanking by Mr. Wang You-lin for Chief Delegate Chu to sign, after which the date of conference will be still nearer. Chief Delegate Chu is reported to be coming to Shanghai in a day or two.

The M.P.'s now in Shanghai recognizing that there will be many questions before the peace conference requiring consultations, propose to ask the Parliament Members' Correspondence Office to nominate several M.P.'s from among those in Shanghai to participate at the peace conference. It is said that five M.P.'s, Mou Lin, Fang Tsien, Kuo Jen-chang, Tung Pao-ao, and Wen Shih-lin, have been so nominated. But in view of Parliament being in session at present, it is a question whether the nomination by the Parliament Members' Correspondence Office from among the portion of M.P.'s resident in Shanghai alone is valid.

## EUROPE IN REVOLUTION.

(BY LIEUT. COLONEL REPPINGTON.)

The man who has my deepest sympathy at this moment is the Editor of the "Statesman's Yearbook" for 1919. All Europe north and east of the Rhine and the Alps is in the melting pot. The truth of to-day is the falsehood of to-morrow. Men come and go, the figures fit to and fro, pyramids try to stand upon anything except their bases, opinions clash together, great waves of opinion first flow and then ebb, frontiers disappear, tribes and races regroup themselves, comedy and tragedy go arm in arm, nobody in particular governs, while half-real and half-fictional armies fight one day and vanish the next. Into this cauldron of trouble the wisest men of Western diplomacy peer with long faces and astounded eyes.

If we take the German race first, we note the disappearance of obduracy of all the reigning and princely families, and the substitution of forms of republicanism ranging from the real article to extreme forms of Bolshevism. Less bloodshed than elsewhere. A tremor of apprehension about the attitude of the returning and beaten legions, who seem to have their own ideas of what should happen. New figures arise to match the times, and the old particularism raises its hydra-heads once more. Yet, with a certain orderliness even in confusion and a general desire among perhaps three-fourths of the people to re-establish national unity and constitutionalism through the agency of a national Constituent Assembly.

The German Navy has been reduced to impotence and no longer counts for anything, but the same thing cannot yet be said of the German field armies, which retain the semblance at all events of order, remain in the hands of their old chief, and have not been forced to demobilise under the too soft conditions of the terms of armistice. I have not yet been able to discover anything but talk about German demobilisation, except for the Rhine Province and Alsace-Lorraine, so far as the field armies are concerned. They have gone back across the Rhine, and are apparently resting and reorganising to the east of it.

Their part in future events remains to be defined. I should say that the temporarily shattered block of 80 million Germans in Central Europe will be the first to recover and re-unite.

In Russia—a dozen Russias—Bolshevism prevails in the north, at Petrograd and Moscow, and finds its support in the Spartacus group at Berlin and on the Clyde in Scotland. Bolshevism means war and rapine on a permanent establishment. The grip of winter prevents exuberant manifestations of its nefarious works in Russia, which it has left in ruins. No Power has acknowledged the Bolshevist bandits and murderers who rule. Estonia, Livonia, and Courland struggle for their independence. The Ukraine Democrats give a little more hope, and through our fleet in the Black Sea we are now in touch with them. We shall also be in touch with the groups of patriot forces under General Denikin, whose Volunteer Army is allied with the Asirakhan Army, the Southern Army under General Zvalov, the Northern Army under General Keller, and other bands. If the Hetman Skoropadski or his successor in the Ukraine, and the Ataman Krasnov of the Don Cossacks unite with Denikin's forces, the first signs of a regenerated and federated united Russia might appear out of the Cimmerian gloom.

Without a strong, unified, and organized Russia I do not believe that peace can be either integral or permanent, or that the new States on Russia's borders can be safe. If the Peace Conference leaves this work unfinished it will leave its task undone. Bolshevism, alias Asiatic Nihilism, so far as it has not meant murder and robbery, destruction, and disruption, has been a doctrine of pure negation. It has spread abroad owing to the weakness and disunion of the forces opposed to it. It is the negation of liberty and democracy. Russia, to restrain the ravages of this human plague, requires not men nor patriots, of whom she has plenty, but guidance, material help, and the administrative and organising capacity which she lacks. We are in touch now with the real Russia in the south, and must complete our work elsewhere by aiding Russia to rise again.

Austria is finished. German Austria is nearly sure to fall to Germany when the latter re-unites. The Tyrol and the Vorarlberg are in no haste to acknowledge the guidance of Vienna, and may form a new Switzerland and become a neutral State. The Czech-Slovaks are quickly carving out their frontiers to make Bohemia all their own and to press hard upon both German Austria and Hungary. Slovaks, Croats, and Serbs arm themselves to attain their aspirations, while the Rumanians in Transylvania will soon claim reunion with their Motherland. Pressed on all sides, the position of Hungary grows desperate.

Very pleasant to Western minds is the thought of the rehabilitation of Poland within her ethnographic limits. These limits should withdraw Upper Silesia and Pomerania from Prussia, as well as a large part of West Prussia in which Poles predominate, and the Regency of Allenstein in the Masurian district of East Prussia. In

## OUR WATCH ON RHINE.

A returned British prisoner who was at liberty in Berlin during the revolution says that "Deutschland über Alles." The Watch on the Rhine, and similar songs are at the moment highly unpopular in the German capital. This led to one of the funniest incidents of the revolution.

Three English civilians who had celebrated the armistice were coming along the Unter den Linden singing "The Watch on the Rhine" when they were stopped by some German soldiers, who said they ought to be ashamed of themselves for singing such rubbish. "I've come from the Rhine," said one of the Germans. "You go down there and try to keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it. It is time the German nation forgot that nonsense."

"But we are English," said one of the civilians. "What!" exclaimed the astounded soldier, "then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine'?"

"Well," answered one of the tactless English, "you see we are keeping it now."

The soldiers passed on without another word.

In several Berlin cafes, says this prisoner, the orchestra played "Rule, Britannia" for the benefit of the British present.

## THE EX-KAISER AND NEUTRALS.

The uneasiness generally anticipated at the singular liberty permitted by the Netherlands Government to the ex-Kaiser in his dealings by telegraph, telephone, and otherwise with his friends and supporters promises to deepen and become even menacing unless the Allies make it clear that this leniency by the Dutch authorities will be held to be not only an unneutral, but an unfriendly act. The latest manifestation of the ex-Kaiser's activities is believed to have been in the direction of Switzerland. This would be of a piece with what occurred when the war was only a few weeks old, when the Kaiser had sent a special emissary to the President of the Swiss Republic with a gift of the character of which was not allowed to transpire. Equal reticence was observed regarding the nature of the message which that emissary was the bearer, but it was of significance to hear that his interview with the President was very short, and that the gift was declined in terms which were "correct" and dignified, left no room for doubt that the chief of the Swiss Confederation was far from pleased at the proffered honour. The precedent obviously is not a pleasant one for the Germans, but very much has happened since September 1914. The ex-Kaiser, in his present straits, may be tempted once more to try his luck with Switzerland, which remains so torn in its emotions that even this week it has been heavily punishing a journalist who had ventured to say some unpleasantly pointed things about the last of the German Emperors.

These territories reside 4,000,000 Poles, and an outlet to the sea at Danzig must be reserved for Poland. Western Galicia, and naturally all the old Russian Poland, complete the resurrected State, which needs only union within, and the cessation of the strife of parties, to obtain the formal recognition of the world. Of all blows which hit the Prussians hardest, the resurgence of Poland is the worst.

When we think, besides, of Finland and of Silesia, of Roumania and Bessarabia, of all the multitude of claimants for lands and islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, of Armenia and Georgia, of Arabs and Turks, we must truly admit the appalling complexity and the range of the questions to be settled in Paris in 1919. We, too, have our troubles, for the master idea of the Rhine and the Alps for the continental military frontier of the Western Allies holds the field; the case of the Rhine Province and the Palatinate has still to be regularised to consort with the master idea the Netherlands has to come into line with the general plan on the lower Scheldt, and Belgian independence has to be ratified by the formal abrogation of Article 7 of the Treaty of 1839.

It is time that the orgy of demagoguism inseparable from a General Election should cease as soon as possible and that statesmanship should resume control. The armistice, I think, should not be renewed without a formal undertaking by Germany to demobilise, on the Austrian armistice scale, by a fixed date, and in any case the Associated Governments must ascertain with precision the real state of the German forces and appoint the strength of the Armies of Occupation and the quota to be provided by each Associated Power. There are still great questions which may only be answered by a display at least of force. To talk of a general demobilisation, and still more to carry it out, before peace is signed, would be an act of lunacy. Let us remember that our own and the American forces, once they leave France, will not readily be recalled, and that final decisions regarding the strength and character of military force hereafter to be temporarily or permanently maintained by any of us must await the ratification of the Final Act of the peace. —Morning Post.

## WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL POWER.

The world's factories, including electric lighting and street railways, have been found by the recent British inquiry to use about 75,000,000 horse-power of energy; the world's main railways, 21,000,000 and the world's shipping 24,000,000—a total of 120,000,000 horse-power.

Of the 75,000,000 horse-power devoted to factories and general and municipal activities, the United States is credited with 20,000,000 Continental Europe, 24,000,000 the United Kingdom 13,000,000 British Dominions and Dependencies, 6,000,000 Asia and South America, 3,000,000.

Water supplies between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 horse-power of the world's industrial total, including 7,000,000 in the United States. Germany has taken greatest advantage of its water resources, and at the time of the latest information had utilized 43.4 per cent. of its available water-power. Spain had improved 25.5 per cent. of the total available; the United States, 24.9; Italy, 24.4; Norway, 20.4; Great Britain, 8.3 and the Russian Empire, 5. British backwardness in using water-power is notable, and it is urged that water should furnish more than 10 per cent. of the power the nation requires, with an important saving in coal and industrial improvement.

Of the total hydraulic horse-power available, per square mile, Switzerland has 125.2; Norway, 44.3; Italy, 43.8; France, 27; Austria-Hungary, Sweden, 26; Spain, 25.7; Great Britain, 10.9; Canada, 9.40; and the United States, 9.3.

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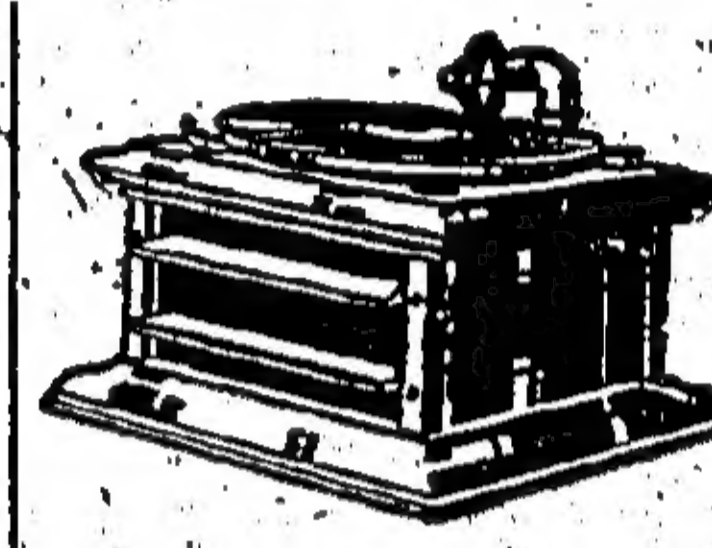
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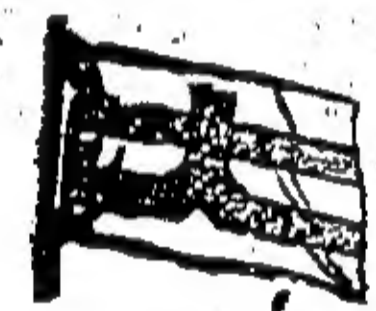
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| YUHU                | PUTING   | Feb. 20, at 3 p.m.  |
| TRINGTAO & TIENTSIN | HONGKOW  | Feb. 20, at 4 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI            | YUENHONG | Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI            | SUKIANG  | Feb. 25, at Noon.   |
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| HAIPHONG            | TAKSANG      | FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 a.m.   |
| MANILA              | LOONGSANG    | FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 p.m.   |
| TIENTSIN            | CHISEING     | FRIDAY, Feb. 22, Daylight    |
| SHANGHAI            | YUSANG       | SUNDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight    |
| SHANGHAI            | WOSANG       | THURSDAY, Feb. 27, Daylight  |
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamers     | Tons   | Leave Hongkong            |
|--------------|--------|---------------------------|
| KOREA MARU   | 20,000 | 28th Feb. from Yokohama.  |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 | 5th March.                |
| PERSIA MARU  | 9,000  | 27th March.               |
| KOREA MARU   | 20,000 | 22nd April from Yokohama. |
| NIIPPON MARU | 11,000 | 28th April from Yokohama. |
| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 | 3rd May.                  |
| SIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | 22nd May from Yokohama.   |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO,  
CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

| Steamers   | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| ANYO MARU  | 18,500 | Mar. 21st.     |
| SEIYO MARU | 17,500 | May 3rd.       |
| KIYO MARU  | 17,500 | July 15th.     |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

FROM HONGKONG. ARRIVE VANCOUVER.

| STEAMERS          | FROM HONGKONG | ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Empress of Russia | 13th Mar.     | 31st March       |
| Empress of Japan  | 12th Mar.     | 2nd April        |
| Empress of Asia   | 27th Mar.     | 14th April       |
| Montesgle         | 5th April     | 29th April       |
| Empress of Russia | 24th April    | 12th May         |
| Empress of Japan  | 7th May       | 28th May         |
| Empress of Asia   | 22nd May      | 9th June         |
| Montesgle         | 10th June     | 4th July         |
| Empress of Russia | 19th June     | 7th July         |
| Empress of Japan  | 2nd July      | 23rd July        |
| Empress of Asia   | 17th July     | 4th Aug.         |
| Empress of Russia | 14th Aug.     | 1st Sept.        |
| Montesgle         | 20th Aug.     | 13th Sept.       |

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature, apply to—

P. D. BUTTERLAND,  
General Agent, Passenger Department.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to—  
J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent.

HONGKONG.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG—(Capt. J. W. Evans) TUESDAY, 25th Feb. at 1 p.m.  
HAITAN—(Capt. A. H. Stewart) MONDAY, 28th Feb. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (16,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princes' Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1894.

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal

about the 25th February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

General Agents.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING.

Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MARLBOROUGH AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD

General Agents.

Or to ELLERMAN &amp; Co., Canton.

## SHIPPING.

LOG BOOK.

The Norwegian African and Australian Line of steamships advise importers that they intend to despatch steamers to China.

Since the beginning of the war the Danes have destroyed 5,171 mines, mostly off the west coast of Jutland. During the month of September alone over 800 mines were driven ashore in Jutland.

The output of coal from the South African mines during 1917 was 10,849,186 short tons. Of this quantity 10,382,920 short tons realized £3,275,608, as compared with the £2,739,565 paid for 10,007,502 tons in 1916.

The Minister of Mines is anticipating a record year in the coal production of British Columbia, the figures for the first six months of last year being 247,922 tons ahead of the same period of the year before, the total to November amounting to 1,375,269 tons.

The Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Company, launched on October 23, the largest vessel it has yet constructed, the "Clan Mac William," cargo-carrier of 10,200 tons d.w., 423-ft. long and 56-ft. broad, with 26-ft. 10-in. depth. She is built on the Miller system of longitudinal bottom and deck combined with transverse side framing.

Several American experts are going to Japan to supervise the building of ships ordered by the United States Shipping Board early in October, contracts for 30 additional steel cargo ships having been let to Japanese shipyards. The Japanese contracts were divided among 13 companies, five going to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co.

The report of the directors of the Prince Line, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1918, shows a net profit, after deducting all charges of £264,728, which, with £50,828 brought forward, makes a balance in profit and loss account of £315,557. Of this total £100,000 is placed to the protection of trade fund; £25,000 to repairs and renewals, and £21,000 to a special service fund. A final dividend of 15 per cent, making 20 per cent. for the year, is paid, leaving £49,258 to be carried forward.

Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, desiring suitably to acknowledge the fine work of their men in completing a standard ship, the "War Beetle," in 33 days from the launch, consulted those engaged as to the form that acknowledgment should take. The men decided against personal gifts, and suggested the endowment of a bed in the Royal Victoria Hospital. The firm has, therefore, sent a cheque for £250 to name a bed in the hospital for five years, on behalf of the foremen, leading hands and workmen engaged on the vessel.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

A recent New York message says that the United States Shipping Board has announced its refusal to permit the sale to a British syndicate of the portion of the fleet of the American International Mercantile Marine which flies the British flag. This portion consists of the "White Star Line" (whose most important vessel is the Olympic), the Atlantic Transport Line, and the Leyland and Dominion Lines. These lines are all British managed, but the stock is held by the International Mercantile Marine.

The U.S. Shipping Board describes the "price" offered by the British syndicate—which is popularly supposed to be £18,000,000—to be a just price, and declares its willingness to take over the vessels at that price, whatever it may be, and operate them as Government-owned vessels.

It is understood that the consent of the British Government will be necessary for the transfer of the fleet to the American flag, just as the sale to the British syndicate would have been conditional upon the sanction of the American Government.

The Shipping Board states that the decision reached by the American Government "is due to the reluctance felt that an ownership which has so long been held in this country, governing so important a tonnage, should at this time and under the conditions now prevailing in shipping throughout the world be suffered to pass out of American hands."

## O.S.K. SERVICES.

On the newly-opened London run of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha two vessels have already been placed. A third steamer has now been scheduled, the Celebes-maru, 9,000 tons, which is sailing from Kobe in the middle of this month. It is not known whether this vessel will be sent as under the London Conference, as all the formalities for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha joining the Conference have not yet been completed, though it has been decided that the company shall secure membership. Nor are particulars of the cargo known, but it is understood that the shipments will be smaller than those of the second steamer, which were in turn smaller than those of the first vessel. The freight by the present steamer is believed to be 130 or 140 shillings.

## SHIPPING

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

## WEATHER REPORT.

export business built up with  
tries like China will be very  
lucrative.

"Mr. Mauchan added that  
Kiangnan Dock & Engineering  
at Shanghai employs from 1

built, and when I read of 12  
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etc., I am at such a loss as to  
correct value of the article pub-  
ed that I will welcome any an-  
ment.

should, wherever possible, be B subjects.

100

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**BANKS**

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA**

1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL                  | £1,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND                     | £2,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | £1,500,000 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. POWING.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,  
Acting Manager.  
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 28 December, 1918.

HEAD OFFICE:  
1818, Rue Laflotte, Paris

Capital ..... Fm. 48,000.00  
Reserve ..... .. 50,000.00

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES**

|          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| BANGKOK  | HONGKONG | SAIGON   |
| BATANGAS | MANILA   | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON   | PEKING   |          |

DISCOUNT PAID TO CREDITORS

DISCOUNT PAID TO CREDITORS

ENTRUSTED 1880.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL - For 48,000,000,000

ENTRUSTED 1880.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL - For 48,000,000,000

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| II—Life & Annuity Funds... | 17,667,530 |
| Sinking Fund Account       | 128,200    |

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Fire Branch..... | \$2,881.44 |
| Life and Annuity |            |
| Branches.....    | \$141.37   |

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